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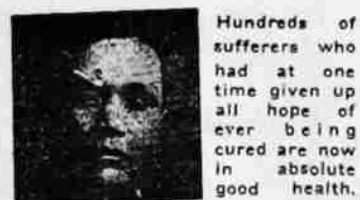
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It has large capital and surplus, it is under the strict supervision of the state of Utah, and its affairs are conducted in a conservative manner by an efficient Board of Directors.

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UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA

British Will Aid in Establishment of a School — Will Materially Advance the English Interests in the Chinese Empire

London, July 26.—Although pure altruism animated Lord William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Hon. T. P. O'Connor and others who met in the committee rooms of the house commons recently and recommended the use of \$1,250,000 of the Boxer fund for the founding and equipping of a British university in central China, the plan is considered by statesmen, publicists and Orientalists in general as one not only of benefit to the Chinese, but destined to further British interests by making the term British mean something more than trade. In other words, to Britain's strong commercial and financial influence in China it would add a sentimental influence as great as that enjoyed for the time being by the United States, and in time it may well become greater.

The meeting from which came the aforementioned proposal was presided over by Lord Salisbury. Between 50 and 60 members of parliament were present, in addition to a score or more of prominent men, including Lord William Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Cecil Mr. Gerald Francis Mr. Asquith, the under secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr. Scott Liddell, Mr. Pike Pease, Dr. Ramond, Mr. Whyte, Sir W. Alison, Hon. J. O'Connor, Mr. Bird, Mr. T. C. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Wilson, and Sir W. Essex. Lord William Cecil outlined the proposition as follows:

A Great University in Asia.

"The proposal is to divert a portion of the Boxer indemnity to the purpose of founding a university in central China on lines analogous to those of Oxford and Cambridge. It would not be a religious or denominational foundation, but facilities would be provided for establishing hotels in which the missionaries and others could group their adherents, as is the case at western universities.

"China would, no doubt, have been prepared to found a university herself, had she not been immersed in financial difficulties, partly as the result of having to pay western nations a heavy indemnity for the consequences of the Boxer rebellion. That money comes from the pocket of the Chinese taxpayer, and therefore in desiring to allocate a portion of it for the foundation of a university, we are not proposing to put our hands in the pockets of the British taxpayer, but merely to apply a part of China's own money to China's educational needs, which she is not financially strong enough to meet herself.

"The United States has already led the way in doing what is now proposed, that Great Britain should do in this matter."

Boxer Claims Net \$38,000,000.

The general discussion which followed showed that the British claims for the Boxer trouble were nearly \$38,000,000 or to be exact, £2,592,000. Of this \$995,000 has been paid. The payment for 1912 is in arrears. Thus, China is still expected to pay the British government \$37,000,000 for the outrages of the Manchu court thirteen years ago. So it is believed that some reparation would be made by the founding of the proposed university.

It was brought out in the discussion that the idea now is to recommend that \$250,000 be paid over to the university fund as an initial payment, and that further installments up to \$1,000,000 should be made as the work of founding the university progresses. Sir Edward Grey, the minister of foreign affairs, heartily favors the plan, and has already sounded the treasury department. Here he met a snag, as the chancellor of the exchequer holds that the total proceeds of the indemnity have been allocated to the national sinking fund, and that it would not be legal to divert all or any part thereof without specific authority from parliament.

Most of the members of the commons present gave it as their opinion that such authority could be obtained from parliament. Finally the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this meeting of members of parliament, having heard the statement with regard to the proposed university in China, approves of the appointment of a deputation to the prime minister to urge upon him the propri-

ety of giving a grant out of the Boxer indemnity fund or otherwise towards the establishment of such university."

It is regarded as only a question of time when the grant is made, as public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of doing something like this in behalf of the Chinese. One cause of delay, perhaps, will be the fact that up to date China has paid into the fund only \$995,000, and it is unlikely that thrifty Downing street will take \$1,250,000 therefrom until fully that amount has been deposited there by the Chinese themselves.

The British expect great results from this project. First, of course, will be the knowledge of a good deal well done in behalf of a people who have hitherto been anything but helped by the policy of the British government; second, as the university becomes a power in the land, a better feeling toward the British will grow among the Chinese; third, it will do in central China for the acceptance of British ideas and methods what the new University of Hongkong is already beginning to do in south China. Thus, the returns will far exceed the initial venture of \$1,250,000. Finally, Britain will still get \$26,750,000 out of the Boxer indemnity, plus a sum almost as great in interest at 4 per cent on the deferred payments.

Is there in this British move a new suggestion for the United States? We have already done more than that in the return of a portion of our indemnity fund. Ought we to do more for China now? Ought our government at least to encourage our business men?

ATTENTION

YOUNG MEN! YOUNG WOMEN!

Do you desire a position in the classified civil service? Postoffice Clerks, Letter Carriers, Railway Mail Clerks, etc. in demand. Ages 17 to 45. Salary \$75 to \$150 monthly. Hundreds of appointments to fill vacancies. extension of service and Parcels Post. Mr. H. L. Carl will be at Reed Hotel in Ogden on Tuesday, July 29, inquiring for young men and women who desire to qualify for one of these appointments. He will be there one day only, until 9 p. m. Those interested should call and see him without fail. (Advertisement.)

FINDS TREASURE TRUNK

Price, July 25.—Frank Pierce and Leo Lindholm, charged with assault and wounding F. L. Metcalf Tuesday night were arraigned today and their preliminary hearing set for next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Greek at Castle Gate whose trunk floated down the stream Saturday night during the flood is rejoicing today. The trunk, which contained \$1000, the savings of years, was found a few miles below Price, today and returned to its owner. The finder received \$45 for his honesty.

At a meeting at the Commercial club tonight, a movement was set on foot for the holding of a county fair this fall. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from Emery county, to the effect that a joint fair may be held by the two counties.

The Midland trail through Price canyon, which was temporarily put out of commission by the cloudburst of last Saturday, is again open. Two cars came through today from Salt Lake and reported the trail in good shape. Several westbound cars which have been held here for a couple of days went on to Salt Lake this morning.

If you know a good thing when you see it, make early application for some of that Raft River Irrigated land, selling this week at \$45.00 per acre, including water.

E. A. CHARLTON,
380 25th Street, Ogden, Utah.

HONOR SUPERINTENDENT
Bingham, July 25.—Felix McDonald, the retiring superintendent of the Ohio Copper mines here, who will shortly leave to take charge of extensive mining interests in Arizona, was honored last night by his employees, who tendered him a reception and presented him with a gold watch and chain as a token of their esteem. Assistant Superintendent Frederick Turner will succeed Mr. McDonald.

WELCOME TO AMERICANS

Cashier of the German Saving Bank Renders Aid to the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation

(Special to the Standard)

Dossenheim, Germany, July 26.—The cashier of the Raiffeisen bank of this village, who is also the postmaster and a considerable political figure in his community, welcomed to his house five members of the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation.

Records of the Dossenheim bank showed it to be a society of 295 members, about half of whom were laborers in a nearby quarry, but two maintained small parcels of land, they worked with the aid of their families, and about half of whom were small farmers owning or renting on an average two and one-half acres each. The cultivation of these farms was extremely intensive—truck farming it would have been called in the United States.

One of these members entered and counted out ten marks from a box which he deposited in the bank. Evidently the visit to the bank was to the depositors' mind something of a social event. He started conversation with the cashier and was apparently a bit nettled when the cashier explained that the presence of visitors made it impossible for him to indulge his friend in the usual amount of village gossip. These conversations at the bank are an important factor in the conduct of the bank. They typify the intimate relations that exist between the managers of the institutions and the members, and it is this intimacy which makes the banks conservative, for everyone knows everyone else's business.

It is upon such deposits as the one made during the visit of the Americans that the Dossenheim institution depends chiefly for its funds where-with to make loans to its members. It may also borrow from the Central Co-operative bank with which it is affiliated. At the present time the demands for loans are heavy and it has a debit at the Central institution. The institution commands about \$28,000 to finance its 295 members.

For their deposits the members of the bank receive 4 per cent interest. Deposits are also accepted from non-members, but only 3-4 per cent is paid them—an unusual proceeding which it would seem difficult to accept as good business policy. Only about \$200 in cash is kept at the bank. It is the object of the local bank to lend out all of the money which it receives to its members. If, however, the demands for loans are insufficient to keep all of the funds at home, the surplus is deposited with the central bank which pays the local bank 3-1-2 per cent interest. When the funds of the local bank are insufficient to meet demands for loans, it borrows from the central bank and pays 4 per cent interest on such loans. The loans are made to farmers either on their own note and without other security than the liability which they have assumed upon entering the bank, or, if their standing is not particularly good, upon their note endorsed by one or two sureties. Some money is loaned on mortgages, although the central institutions discourage this practice.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers, the president of which dropped in at the bank during the visit of the commissioners. He was a village merchant and a very good type of man. The other members of the board are farmers. The board of managers meets at fixed times and passes upon applications for loans. Their work, as well as the accounts of the cashier and the book-keeper, is subject to the scrutiny of the board of supervision, a committee of men. All of these officials are elected by the general assembly of all of the members of the bank. Besides these checks the accounts of the bank are examined at least once in two years and generally more often by an expert auditor and his report is

presented to every member of the bank. The members are also kept constantly advised of the standing of their bank with the central bank through a newspaper published by the co-operative union.

This is about all there is to the conduct of the bank. In the case of the Dossenheim institution it can hardly be called a banking business at all, but merely a borrowing and lending business. The expenses of management are very slight. The cashier and the book-keeper are the only two salaried officials. The cashier receives about \$200 a year as salary.

The American commission has not yet come to believe that the Raiffeisen bank system can be transplanted in America. There are many practical points such as those brought out by the visit to this village which makes it seem doubtful—the isolation of American farmers, the existence of homestead exemption laws in certain states which would frustrate the principle of unlimited liability; the difficulty of keeping expenses down, of securing men like the cashier who would serve for \$200 a year; the more complicated financial requirements of American farmers which would make the simple form of a borrowing and lending business insufficient for their needs; the native dislike of the more individualistic American to having everyone know his business.

At the same time the point has been driven home to the Americans that in economic union the European farmers have found strength. That is the lesson of each little farming community of this country.

MUST LEAVE THE COUNTRY

Salt Lake, July 26.—After intimating that the full story of the murder of her daughter, Frances Violet Wilk, had not been told, Mrs. Minnie Ekman yesterday said she was anxious to warn her first husband, C. L. Anderson, that he should depart from the United States as soon as possible. August Ekman, her present husband, who interviewed his wife in the county jail last night, declares she made this statement to him.

Both in a letter which she delivered to Ekman Thursday, and in conversation yesterday, Mrs. Ekman promised that some day she would tell him more about the tragedy, she says. According to Ekman she asked him if he would post a letter to her mother that the latter might write to Anderson, warning him to leave the country.

"My wife told me," said Ekman yesterday, after his visit to the county jail, "that she would tell me more about the murder and more about Anderson at some other time. She then said that she wanted to have her mother write to Anderson to leave the United States at once and she added that as soon as she knew he was gone she would give more information concerning the murder."

Anderson told Ekman his wife admitted to him yesterday that she received a letter from Anderson on Tuesday, the day of the murder, telling her of his intention to come to her.

"She told me," said Ekman, "that the letter had arrived on Monday and that she found it waiting for her when she got home Tuesday morning from Kemmerer, where she had come to see me."

The conversation between Ekman and his wife in the county jail yesterday afternoon was conducted partly in English and partly in the Finnish tongue. Ekman and his wife speak English brokenly and the two were repeatedly warned by Deputy Sheriff R. M. Beckstead, who was present, that all talk must be in English. For a few minutes after each warning the conversation would drag and then there would be an evident effort on the part of the one or the other to make a clearer statement and the Finnish language would be used for a moment.

A further development of the case was the positive statement by Inspector Carlson that Anderson had left the city, although the police official said that late yesterday afternoon he had learned the address of the missing man.

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Admission and Reserved Seat Tickets sold show day at Misch Pharmacy, Washington and 25th St., at same price charged at show grounds.

confessed murderess, Attorney Geo. B. Hancock and Claude T. Barnes have again taken hold of the case. Mr. Hancock said last night that his firm drew out of the case only after Anderson had failed to keep his word on several occasions. Attorney Hancock visited Mrs. Ekman at the county jail last night at her request and agreed to represent her in the future provided he should not have to deal through Anderson.

The meeting between Ekman and his wife yesterday was marked by an exhibition of tenderness on the part of both. While trying to confine themselves to English as they had been requested to do, they were awkward and constrained, but frequently a swift sentence of Finnish was wedged into the conversation.

In speaking of his wife yesterday, Ekman said that she had been subject to lapses of memory for the last two years.

"I have known her," he said, "to go to the store for a pound of butter and come home with a beefsteak, and to make many such mistakes."

Ekman called at police headquarters yesterday afternoon and was shown the trunk in which the body of the murdered girl was found at the Ogden Union station on June 28.

"That is the trunk," said Ekman, pointing to it as soon as he had entered the evidence room. A second later he turned aside with a gasp of horror as Inspector Carlson lifted the lid of the trunk and exposed the blood-stained pillows and bed clothes in it. A fur cap belonging to Ekman, for which he said he paid \$9 in Michigan, was in the trunk.

"You may take it if you wish," said the inspector, holding it out to him and shaking from the glossy surface the particles of chloride of lime with which the contents of the trunk had been disinfected.

Before he left the station, Ekman received from Inspector Carlson a bundle of business papers that had been found at the Ekman home. They included a contract and deed for a house and lot on South State street, which Ekman had been buying on the installment plan.

In the letter which Ekman received from his wife's hand at the county jail Thursday, she refers to Anderson contemptuously, according to an interpretation rendered yesterday from the letter by Ekman for a reporter.

"He is a bluffer, just as he used to be," read Ekman from the letter. "If I should ever get out of jail I would never go with him. I had planned to let him take me back to Michigan and then intended to leave him."

Ekman said that his wife had often told him that Anderson was a confirmed gambler when she married him, and that he often used to return home from his bouts with the tickle goddess of chance to take the last money in the house and go back to play it away.

And often she had herself worked for the money that he took from her," said Ekman.

DOG CAPTURES MAN

WANTED AS HOLDUP

Salt Lake, July 26.—William Weidberg, an employee of the Country club was held up and robbed of \$15 at the intersection of Fifth South and First West streets at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He resisted and was badly beaten by his assailant, who struck him on the head several times with a revolver.

A half hour later W. C. Mullen, a

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